

Step No. 8

Time Served = 319 + 47 = 366 days

The amount of GCT that can be awarded for a sentence of 366 days (1 year and 1 day) is 47 days.

The steps that were followed in the preceding example must be followed in every instance when it is necessary to determine the amount of GCT that can be awarded for a partial year served on a sentence. A short version of the preceding eight steps is shown below.

$$\begin{aligned} 366 \times .148 &= \underline{54.168} \quad (366 + 54 = 420) \\ 366 - 54 &= 312 \times .148 = \underline{46.176} \quad (312 + 46 = 358) \\ 366 - 46 &= 320 \times .148 = \underline{47.36} \quad (320 + 47 = 367) \\ 366 - 47 &= 319 \times .148 = \underline{47.212} \quad (319 + 47 = 366) \end{aligned}$$

Thus--319 days actually served plus 47 days of GCT equals 366 days, or a sentence of 1 year and 1 day.

There is one exception to the "fraction is always dropped" rule. For instance, if the partial year remaining on a sentence equals 7 days and if the full 7 days were served, then 1 day of GCT credit ($7 \times .148 = 1.036 = 1$ day) could be awarded. If the 1 day is awarded, however, then only 6 days would actually be served on the final 7 days and for 6 days served no GCT ($6 \times .148 = .888 = 0$ days) would be authorized. This arithmetical conflict occurs each time that the actual time to serve plus the GCT equals 1 day less than that final portion of the year remaining on the sentence. For example, applying the GCT formula to a final portion of a year of 294 days results in the following calculation.

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$$\begin{aligned}
294 \times .148 &= \underline{43.512} \quad (294 + 43 = 337) \\
294 - 43 &= 251 \times .148 = \underline{37.148} \quad (251 + 37 = 288) \\
294 - 37 &= 257 \times .148 = \underline{38.036} \quad (257 + 38 = 295) \\
294 - 38 &= 256 \times .148 = \underline{37.888} \quad (256 + 37 = 293)
\end{aligned}$$

As you can see from above, the GCT formula does not produce a result that will allow the number of days actually served plus the GCT to equal 294 days. Since it is to the advantage of the prisoner to award an additional full day for 37.888 days (38 days instead of 37 days) of GCT in such a situation, the BOP will award that additional 1 full day even though the time served results in a fraction (.888 in this case) short of a full day. (See Good Conduct Time Chart)

It is essential to learn that GCT is not awarded on the basis of the length of the sentence imposed, but rather on the number of days actually served. In other words, when the GCT awarded plus the number of days actually served equals the days remaining on the sentence, then the prisoner shall be released on the date arrived at in the computation process (days remaining on sentence - (GCT + days served) = release date). The following example demonstrates the computation process for determining a final release date on a sentence with 355 days remaining and that has a 10-10-91 date of release prior to the award of GCT.

$$\begin{aligned}
355 \times .148 &= \underline{52.54} \quad (355 + 52 = 407) \\
355 - 52 &= 303 \times .148 = \underline{44.844} \quad (303 + 44 = 347) \\
355 - 44 &= 311 \times .148 = \underline{46.028} \quad (311 + 46 = 357) \\
355 - 46 &= 309 \times .148 = \underline{45.172} \quad (309 + 45 = 354) \\
355 - 45 &= 310 \times .148 = \underline{45.88} \quad (310 + 45 = \underline{355})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Release Date} &= 10-10-91 = 19276 \\
\text{GCT} &= \underline{-00045} \\
\text{Final Release Date} &= 08-26-91 = 19231
\end{aligned}$$

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Based on the partial year formula, any sentence that equals 418 days (e.g., 1 year, 1 month and 21 days) through 425 days (e.g., 1 year, 1 month and 29 days), can receive 54 days of GCT. Beginning with sentences that equal 426 days, more than 54 days of GCT can be awarded. As a result, any sentence that exceeds 425 days will require an Anniversary Date and a prorated year computation.

Now that the method for finding the release date for a partial year has been shown, the following example demonstrates the calculation of a sentence of 1 year and 1 month with no jail time credit or inoperative time.

Date Sentence Began	90-06-23	
Sentence Length	= +01-01-00	
Full Term Date	91-07-22*	= 19196
Date Sentence Began	90-06-22*	= -18801
Days Remaining		395

395 x .148 = 58.46	(395 + 58 = 453)
395 - 58 = 337 x .148 = 49.876	(337 + 49 = 386)
395 - 49 = 346 x .148 = 51.208	(346 + 51 = 397)
395 - 51 = 344 x .148 = 50.912	(344 + 50 = 394)
395 - 50 = 345 x .148 = 51.06	(345 + 51 = 396)

You will note that the GCT formula does not allow the GCT plus the days served (344 + 50 = 394 and 345 + 51 = 396) to equal the days remaining on the sentence (395). As a result, in accordance with the exception to always "dropping the fraction" rule, 51 days of GCT is awarded for the partial year rather than 50 days.

enter the number of days of Good Conduct Time into SENTRY on the Vested Date, or the last normal work day prior to the Vested Date.

e. If a Good Conduct Time Action Notice (BP-448) has not been received by the Vested Date, then the Disciplinary Log shall be used as the official record for disallowing GCT on the Vested Date. A copy of the disciplinary log shall be placed in the J&C File pending receipt of a BP-448 that matches the information on the disciplinary log. After receipt of the BP-448, the disciplinary log copy shall be destroyed.

f. For partial year awards, ISM staff will enter the final GCT award into SENTRY on the inmate's release date prior to the final satisfaction of the sentence. The final GCT award should be made on the inmate's release date, or the work day preceding the release date since awards of GCT are vested and may not later be disallowed. If the time remaining on the sentence is less than a year, a prorated amount of Good Conduct Time will be entered into SENTRY. This also includes shorter sentences up to and including a sentence of 417 days (usually equaling 1 year, 1 month and 1 day), which do not earn the full amount of 54 GCT days, but earn a lesser prorated amount. Inmates serving SRA sentences are not eligible for lump sum awards of GCT.

g. Community Corrections staff will perform the above procedures for prisoners in community correction centers. The Disciplinary Log need not be produced for prisoners who are boarded out to state facilities or who are serving their sentences concurrently in a state facility.

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